

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
J. A. FULTON, Editor. A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.
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Any person sending a new address, accompanied with a renewal subscription, (\$12 50), will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. MCGARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water
Street, Wilmington, N. C.
H. R. Savage, Cashier of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
C. C. C. Muller, Privy Bank, Wilmington, do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch of Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. E. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. (Oct 17)

JAMES O. BOWDEN.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
ALFRED ALDERMAN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857.

DAVID E. BUNTING.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He
submits a share of public business, which he hopes to merit
by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business
entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857.

GEO. W. ROSE.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
JUN 17

S. M. WEST.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 219-11.
WILLIAM H. LIPPITT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Drapery, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and
Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, WILMING-
TON, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectively informs the
public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line
of business. He keeps constantly on hand Lime, CEMENT,
PLASTER, PLASTERING, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE
BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put
up stills at the shortest notice. May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the
public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order
Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones,
Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality
of material, and as cheap as can be procured from any
establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots,
or yards, to put up for family, friends, and put up to order.
N. B. Orders from all parts of the country, and remitted
by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt
attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or
no charge made.

Nov. 25th—112-1f.

Couch and Carriage Manufacture—CHINTON, N. C.

W. B. BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the
public, that he has recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt,
and is now ready to receive orders for all kinds of
one-horse carriages.

He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the patent of the
Court of Sampson, and hopes by strict attention to business to
merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from all parts of the country, and remitted
by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt
attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or
no charge made.

Nov. 25th—112-1f.

NEGLIGENCE WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number
of YOUNG HORSES AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of will find it to
their advantage to call on the subscriber at WILMING-
TON, J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1856.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE
Hardware Business, in WILMINGTON, my son C. E. ROBIN-
SON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the
firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1856.

NOTICE.

AN Y PERSON who may be suffering with a thing of a
concerning his health, and at my residence, twelve
miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If
I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratis.

I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, when I will decline with the 15th September. My ob-
ject is to secure safety for the patient. I will serve the second
week in March, which may be found at the Rock

Spring Boarding House, WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. O. HALE, M. D.

Jan. 16th, 1857.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door south of my
Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several
Manufacturers; the best I have ever offered in this place,
sizes 64, 64 and 7 Octave, reedwood cases, &c., &c. A small advance,
and the Manufacturers' *wholesale* prices, will be asked, and the
usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.

WILMINGTON, N. C. May 8th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY
mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed
his Steam Mill 1½ miles post, W. & W. R. Thankful
for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in
WILMINGTON. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber
is to be procured here.

The Steam Mill in Darlington, near Outlaw's Bridge, be-
longs to H. W. Grady & Co., is now in operation, and he
sides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can
offer him a good market, on the most reasonable terms,
among which may be mentioned, *wholesale* prices, will be asked, and the
usual guarantees given.

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JNO. D. LOVE.

WILMINGTON, N. C. May 8th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having accepted the agency of several
large establishments at the North, which will furnish him
with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign
or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to
fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and
even other article in the line of the business at reasonable
rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed
as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given here.

JAMES MCCLARANAN.

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC CANARY, NEXT TENABLE
BOBBED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands—

Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to

THOMAS L. FAISON.

Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having at the last term of the Court of
Plains and Quarter Sessions, in New Hanover County,
qualifyed as Administrator on the Estate of John Bunting,
deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said testate,
to come forward and pay the same; and all persons
holding claims against said testate, to present them with
the same, as prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded
in bar of the recovery.

SAM'L R. BUNTING.

Sept. 24th, 1857—41-4f

NOTICE.

ONE OFFER FOR A HOTEL AND LOT IN
Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large
and comfortable, with 13 rooms and 9 fire places.
The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated imme-
diately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the
stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kinston.
There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the
village.

Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and
examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell—
Terms to accommodate.

LEVI MOORE.

Sept. 14th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS
LANDS situated on the North side of New River
and North East side of Henderson Creek. These
tract contains SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, which are well watered.
The lands are suitable for the cultivation of Peas, Corn,
Potatoes, &c. Any person desirous to purchase, will please
apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

JOHN DIXON.

Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 2, 1857.

NOTICE.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Leather, Oil, Condition Powders for
diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings,
Carpet Bases, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and
sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices.

Harness and Tack made and repaired.

JAMES WILSON.

Oct. 15—84-1-1-1-1 No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

GENERAL AGENCY

For the Sale of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals.

NY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUB-
LISHED in the United States, furnished at short notice;

clubs for Newspapers or Periodicals received as heretofore,
and CASH always required in advance.

J. H. BOTHWELL.

Washington, N. C., Nov. 9th 1857.

NOTICE.

THE APPEARANCE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE
Court that the Defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be
made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said

Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be
held in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of December
next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confesso

will be entered against him, and the property levied upon sold

to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

November 6—10-4-1-1-1

Wilmington Journal

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

NO. 14.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Comptroller's Report and the Banks.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For 100 Lines or less—each in advance.
One square 1 insertion. \$1 00
Do. do. 2 do. 2 25
Do. do. 3 do. 3 50
Do. do. 5 months advance charge. 5 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do. 6 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do. 12 00
Do. do. 18 do. do. do. 18 00
Do. do. 24 do. do. do. 24 00
Do. do. 30 do. do. do. 30 00
\$25 Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside
charged \$25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character,
or, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

yen in future a state of affairs which must lead to a similar result. The penalties imposed by the second section

of the Act of 1840, to provide against the suspension of specific payments, should be firmly and rigorously enforced.

Should either of these suspended Banks neglect

or refuse to pay the penalty already prescribed by law, a provision of law should be made by which legal proceedings could at once be instituted against such delinquent Bank or Banks, for the purpose of vacating or declaring void its charter.

The remaining twelve tabular statements are the Reports of the Banks of this State, all having accepted the

provisions of the Act of December 1840, to provide against the suspension of specific payments. There has

been an extraordinary amount of speculation in

Domestic Exchange, and in a fact use injurious

to the private Banks in every way injurious

to that which ultimately prove disastrous, the State to

the industrial parts and interests of the State.

At the commencement of the fiscal year all the Banks

in this State had an aggregate liability of \$22,929,231.41.

To meet this liability their assets in specie, were \$1,583,208.73, with \$8,896,222.35 in Domestic Exchange, and

\$25,176.46 in Foreign Exchange, which the Banks

claim to be the equivalent specie, which can in no

emergency be made available. At the same time the

amount of deposits was \$3,252,844.90, nearly three times

the amount of specie in their vaults, and therefore liable

at any moment to be driven into suspensions, by their

depositors, were a combination formed for that purpose.

PER SICR. L. P. TUTH, from New York:

GENERAL ARRIVALS.

ONE LOT IN THE TOWN OF WHITEVILLE FRONT-
ING on the Public

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1857.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will ever be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Sweeping assertions of any kind put forth for effect, hardly ever amount to anything. Among things of this class, is that made by the opponents of a metallic currency, who assert, as a thing that everybody ought to know, that there is not enough metallic currency in the world to carry on its business transactions for a day, without the assistance of bank bills. Now, this, taken in its broad sense, is all humbug, or else there is no reliance to be placed upon bank returns and treasury tables, from which it would appear that the amount of coined money now in the United States, is nearly double the amount of bank bills; and it is notorious that bank paper, precisely to the extent to which it can be kept afloat, takes the place of, and drives out of circulation the coin of which it purports to be the equivalent. Under a purely representative system—a system where paper would be purely and strictly the representative, and therefore fully the equivalent of coin, the currency would meet the wants of the people, and measure the relative values of their exchangeable commodities just as well. For it should be remembered that as all market values are simply relative, and that as money is only the measure, or indicator of these relative market values, it makes little difference by what scale they are indicated.

There may be something in the assertion that the actual metallic currency of the country, or of the world, would be insufficient, of itself, to conduct all business transactions, and effect all transfers of property. There are, and always have been, between men, bills, obligations, notes, evidences of debt, which are not *currency*, and cannot be confounded with currency. These exist alike under a metallic, and under a paper currency, or under a mixed currency of metal and paper. No currency can take the place of these until all credit is abolished, but it is folly to assert that a metallic currency could not fulfil all the ends and objects for which any currency is required, without the intervention of paper. There is plenty of specie in the world to measure all relative values entering into commerce just as well as they are now measured. It all depends upon a proper adjustment of these relative values between themselves and between them and the currency or measure. And another thing ought to be remembered. Money, as such is capital not employed. Retained as such it is wholly unproductive in itself. It performs no function but as a measure of values and an adjuster of balances. B may have one hundred thousand dollars and unless invested it will not produce a copper of interest. He may lend it, and the borrower may invest it in something which does produce and thus pay the interest for the money which has enabled him to make the investment. The money itself, as money, is simply representative in character, not positive. Five dollars may represent a barrel of flour, or it may represent a ton of coal, or, in fact, any commodity of equal relative value, and by effecting exchange between these may become a source of revenue and profit. We speak of course of the five dollars currency, not of the five penny weights of gold which it contains, which may be brought into actual productive use in the arts, when they will cease to be currency, and simply assume a relative value in the market, to be measured by currency. Currency, then, is a portion of the general store, appropriated as the measure of the relative values of all the rest, and the larger its real or apparent proportion to the whole may be, the more of it will it take to measure the relative values of the balance.

Take the House of Representatives for a familiar illustration. Let the Representatives stand for currency, and the population of the States for the general mass of property. Let us double the number of Representatives and what would be the effect? North Carolina would have sixteen members instead of eight, but then would these sixteen would make her no stronger than the eight do, because all the other States would have their numerical strength in the House increased in the same proportion. The sixteen Representatives would have simply the same relative strength and perform the same functions which the eight now do. So when the circulating medium is doubled by inflation of proper credits, sixteen dollars simply perform the functions that eight did before. The farmer may get two dollars per bushel for his wheat, and he may take these two dollars, and go to buy anything and he will find that he only obtains for them the same amount that he used to do for one dollar.

On the other hand, there are sweeping assertions made against the banks which cannot be endorsed on cooler examination. We are no special defenders of these institutions, nor do we consider our duty to wage war against them on all occasions. As intermediate agencies between the capitalist and the business man in want of capital, they are useful and convenient, and whether or not, their universal employment in all commercial countries shows that mankind think them so. But as for their making capital, that is all a fallacy, as it is also a fallacy that their intervention is either useful or indispensable for increasing the volume of the currency.

Some of our Democratic cotemporaries have been discussing the proper time for holding the next Democratic State Convention. Personally, we care very little. To those residing on or near the different railroad lines, the difference of seasons is a minor consideration; but to others, who do not enjoy these facilities of travel, the case is different.

The first object, we presume, is to secure the fullest representation from all parts of the State. This is always desirable, even in cases where, as in the last instance, there exists no doubt of the re-nomination of the incumbent of the office of Governor. It is, of course, still more desirable where a new selection will have to be made. It is desirable that there should be a full meeting, and a free interchange of views between the representatives of the Democracy. It is desirable for other objects than the mere selection of candidates—the mere adjudication of the claims of individuals, and must continue so to be long as the principles and the organization of the party are regarded as paramount in importance to the advancement of men. It is right and proper that the party should meet together and consult upon the course to be pursued to guard against the possibility of defeat, and the constantly recurring tendency to innovation.

Desiring, for these and other reasons, to see as full an attendance as possible, we think that the Convention ought not to be held at any season unfavorable for securing such attendance—we think that any day earlier than some time in the last half of April, or the beginning of May, would be unfavorable for such attendance, and that the reasons ought to be very cogent—the considerations of overrunning weight—to call for or justify the assembling of the Convention at a much earlier day. That such considerations may arise is possible—that any exist now, we do not know or believe.

These are precisely the times in which it behoves Democrats to guard zealously the purity of their principles and the integrity of their organizations, for they are the times in which organization is most in danger of being relaxed, and in which dangerous innovations upon principles are most likely to be introduced.

There is or there ought to be such a thing as the settlement of questions of party policy and party principle. Without such fixity and settlement, there would be no chart of political action, no rallying point of opinion, no continuity of parties. The Democratic party prides itself, and justly, upon its consistent position, its devotion to principle.

What constitutes a settlement of any question of Democratic principle and policy? Is the authority or *ipse dixit* of this or that man, or is it the general consent of the party, and the authoritative expression of its opinion expressed by the highest judicatures known to it? Is the doctrine of the Democracy of North Carolina upon any point, that which any single individual or any number of individuals may desire to interpolate, or is it the solemn and repeatedly avowed sentiment of the party through its representatives in Convention assembled? Surely there can be but one answer to this question.

Now, let us apply this plain rule to the question of distribution. Few questions have, within our experience, come more frequently before the Democracy of North Carolina than this, and upon none has its decision been more uniform, more emphatic or more frequently given. If the action of the party amounts to anything, then, this is no longer an open question in the party, whatever it may be out of it. If the decision of an organization, solemnly made, is a rule for that organization and its members, then the Democracy of North Carolina is opposed to the distribution of the public lands or their products, and all advocates of such measures are, *so far*, opposed to the Democracy, and their arguments, *on that point* are in opposition to the fixed rule and principle of the Democratic party. And a reference to the persistent and decided action of the Democracy in national Conventions assembled, shows that North Carolina is no exception to the rule and usage of the party. And let it be remarked in addition, that the decision of the North Carolina Democracy is neither obsolete, nor made without a knowledge of all the facts, nor prior to the occurrence of any events or circumstances which may now be urged as bearing upon the question. Why then should the party be disturbed now? Why should its solemn decisions be called in question, why should its honor be broken?

So far we have not considered the question upon any of its abstract merits or demerits, but simply in its bearing upon the Democratic party in its relations to its own members. In referring to the question of distribution hereafter, we shall feel called upon to treat its advocates, as opposed to the Democracy, *so far as that question is concerned*, however much they may agree with it upon other points. It is possible that this question may form the issue in this State between the Democracy and its opponents; there can then, exist no question in regard to the propriety and necessity of knowing how and where we all stand. We would wish to be courteous to all. We would not call any in question rather than their own position and avowals may place them in a questionable position. Anti-Distribution is not all of Democracy, any more than a single bastion is all of a fortress. But it is a part, essential to the entirety and safety of the whole; and, as an attacking foe may direct his blows at a single point of a beleaguered city, calling for the concentration of the means of defence on that point, so the opponents of Democracy shift their grounds at each campaign, and select at each different time some different and isolated point of Democratic policy against, which to aim the fire of their batteries. For the time being, the issue is made upon the point to which we have referred, and the lines drawn with reference to it. The point to be attacked now is the opposition of the Democratic party to distribution. The attack calls for the defence.

The question has been asked of the Democracy what they are to do with the Old Line V Higgins who patriotically waived old prejudices and came to the assistance of the Democrats in the contest of 1857? Now, as we understand the matter, these gentlemen took passage in the Democratic ship, believing it to be the only one that could extrude the storm of political and sectional fanaticism. They did not pretend to say that they liked all her rig and trimmings, but they thought her hull was staunch, and they found it so. They took the old ship as they found her, and made no stipulations that she should be altered to suit their convenience or their notions. Surely, until they find a better one, they will not risk the injury or ruin of the vessel because of something that doesn't exactly suit their pre-conceived notions.

Dropping all figures of speech—many eminent gentlemen of the old Whig party joined the Democracy as the best they could do. It is still the best, and it remains with them to say whether they will continue to support it or not. Whatever else may change, the Democracy will not. It is not part of the bond.

NEW BUSINESS FOR THE BLIND.—Perhaps we ought to have noticed sooner a broom sent us as a specimen of the work of the blind pupils of the State institution for the education of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh, under the superintendence of Wm. D. Cook, Esq.

The associate editor of this paper has had the broom at his house, has examined it thoroughly, and has no hesitation in saying that it is the best article of the kind he has seen for a long while. It is well and faithfully made, and sold at the same rate as brooms of Northern manufacture.

A broom is a small affair, in itself, and, in ordinary cases, would not justify us in devoting to it so much time and space; but this is not an ordinary case. It is the beginning of a branch of business upon which the future support of an unfortunate class of our people may depend, and by which they may be enabled to earn for themselves an independent support. From Mr. Cook, who was in our place on Wednesday, the 25th ult., we received a good deal of interesting information in regard to the progress of the blind pupils in acquiring an education, and in learning a business at which they could hereafter employ themselves. We also learned that a blind youth, from this place, named Tilly, was one of the most proficient at the business, and that he designs engaging in it here, as soon as his term at the Asylum shall have been finished. We trust that he, and others like him, will receive, at least, as fair a chance as their Northern competitors.

Some of the brooms are for sale by Messrs. George H. Kelly & Bro., where we trust our citizens will call and purchase, so as to give them a fair trial.

Mr. Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, has taken to lecturing, and has appeared before audiences in Richmond and Petersburg, his subject being "The Present Aspect and Tendency of American Politics." His manner is spoken by all the papers as dull and inanimate, his voice unpleasant, and his delivery totally devoid of the graces of oratory. So far as the subject of his lecture is concerned, it is said to be very doleful. The country and its politics are going to the dogs.

The country has been over prosperous, and the politicians have been, and are, bad fellows. We think the first cause of complaint is pretty effectually removed for the present. We are all in a tight place, and it is barely possible that Mr. Prentiss is led to take an extra gloomy view of the politics of the country, since his own Order got so awfully "fixed out" in Kentucky, and his own influence in that State has taken to itself.

WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.—This fine Company paraded yesterday afternoon for the last time under Captain DeRosset, who, we understand, has resigned the command. The excellent drill of the Company bore testimony to the efficiency and devotion of the retiring Captain.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

Why was the prophet Nathan greater than the Mediterranean? Because the Mediterranean is a sea. But Nathan was a sea, (sea-cr.)

New York Election.
The reports by mail seem to confirm the news received here yesterday by telegraph. Mayor Wood is probably defeated by something like a thousand votes. It may possibly be otherwise, but there is no reasonable ground for anticipating any different result from a fuller return, and more. Fernando Wood's name is too well known to require any additional allusion to it now. Whether Wood himself, is equally well-known, is more than we can say. Opinions about him differ so much that, we, at a distance, may well be excused for doubting whether he ought to be regarded as a true man or a scamp.—New York officials are seldom saints, but we suppose Mr. Wood has been considerably lied against, for New York politicians are capable of doing that same in high style.

Tiemann, his successful competitor, was got out and supported by all the elements of opposition to Wood.—In this opposition, some leading Democrats took a prominent part, although Wood was the nominee of the regular Tammany Hall Democracy. Mr. McKeon, U. S. District Attorney, Hon. Daniel Sickles, a leading Democratic Member and elect to the coming Congress, together with other Democrats of nearly equal note, took part in the Tiemann meetings, making speeches, and bearing down upon Wood. Of course, the whole patronage vested in the new Metropolitan Police Department was freely used against Wood, but that would have amounted to nothing, had his own party been united in his support, which it was not. Tiemann professes to be a Democrat, but we look upon him as a scaly specimen, and we think the city of New York will realize the fact before all is over. Wood himself was thought to be rather unreliable, and did not rally his party strength. As between the two candidates, personally, there is little to choose, we presume, but it is to be regretted that even an apparent triumph should have been given to the infamous Black Republican scheme for the subjugation of the Empire City. The result of this election will be no credit to Wood, and it is because of that fact, and not because we care for Wood, that we regret the event of the election.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

Town Meeting.

We publish the proceedings of a meeting held Wednesday evening at the Court House, which was crowded. Mr. Parsley gave a detailed account of the position of the Town and of its liabilities, of which we heard only the concluding portion. Evidently the present financial position of the Town is an embarrassing one, and will call for all the wisdom and good management that can be brought to bear upon it.

A resolution was passed for the appointment of a committee to select a ticket for Commissioners. We are always willing to take ground, openly, upon all questions where we feel that our duty as editors requires it of us, and of this we think that we have given sufficient evidence during the last summer; but we have taken such an active part—been so mixed up with the local struggles in town, that we would gladly be relieved from any personal participation at this time, leaving that duty to other and better hands, and would have greatly preferred that some other name had been substituted for ours, on the committee appointed last evening. We can only trust that all these movements may result, as we feel that all desire them to result, in promoting the harmony and the best interests of the town, which are the interests of all, under whatever name or designation.

The barque Colin McRae, came up to Town yesterday in tow of the steamers Mariner and Henrietta. It will be remembered that she grounded on the "Middle Ground" shoal, outside of the Main Bar, during the tremendous blow on the night of the 12th of September last, where it was supposed that she would go to pieces, and no one expected she could ever reach Town. B. W. Hedges, Esq., was employed by the underwriters and has succeeded in getting her off and bringing her up to Town, as above stated. Of her condition we cannot speak. Mr. Beery must have made the most energetic and persevering efforts to have succeeded in doing as he has done.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

Ride Cadets.

The annual election for officers of the above Company was held at their Armory on Monday evening, 30th inst., and the following is the result:

CIVIC.

Wm. M. Poisson, Chairman, re-elected.

J. T. James, Secretary, re-elected.

James W. Collins, Treasurer.

MILITARY.

Robt. W. B. Blaney, Captain, re-elected.

Robt. D. Williams, 1st Lieutenant, promoted.

Wm. M. Poisson, 2d, do., promoted.

Wm. T. Huggins, 3d, do.

Jas. H. Blanks, Ensign.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—Yesterday (Monday, Nov. 30th) the Legislature of South Carolina elected Ex-Governor Hammond to the U. S. Senatorship, left vacant by the death of Hon. Alexander Pickens Butler. The vote stood—Hammond, 85; Pickens, 59; others scattering.

We return our acknowledgements to Mr. Cleayne, under date of the 1st inst., says:

N. R. Stimson, editor and proprietor of the Day Book, died suddenly yesterday, (30th ult.) while on his way to Cypress Hill, L. I. Mr. Stimson was on his way to the Long Island cars when the sad occurrence took place. He entered the cars full of life and health, but had not proceeded more than a mile when the hand of death came upon him. The conductor of the train saluted him just previous to the cars entering the tunnel—when they emerged at the other end the deceased was found sitting lifeless in his seat. It is supposed that disease of the heart was the cause of his sudden death.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29th.—The steamer Northern Light, with the California mails of the 5th inst., and \$1,750,000 in gold, arrived this evening. The rest was scattering. The name of Mr. Chesnut was withheld.

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Death of an Editor.

The New York Correspondent

"NATURALIZATION."—We find the following sensible words in the *Southern Citizen*, John Mitchell's paper.
"M. H." (New Orleans) give his name, but we print only the initials. He is an Irishman; and writes to remonstrate, though kindly and respectfully, with one of the Editors on his taking so deep an interest in Southern politics. Referring to Mr. Mitchell's two letters to *Mr. Mitchell*, he says: "I may be allowed to express doubts as to the utility of them so far as Ireland is concerned. To Irishmen who want the independence of their own beloved country, it must be of only secondary consideration whether Cotton is King or not—or what may be, now or hereafter, a value of a negro—or whether the American people will ever reopen the slave trade." To this we reply in very plain terms. "So far as Ireland is concerned—but Ireland is not concerned. An Irishman has nothing to do with the matter. Irishmen who want the independence of their country ought to stay there. There is the place to make it independent. When an Irishman comes here, and becomes a citizen, it is the honor and interest and independence of this country he is bound to consider. An Irish-born American citizen indeed, may sympathise with the struggles of his native land, (if that may suffice) and may go to avail themselves of that of England's difficulty, and shake off her power forever. But even in the Prospect of that journal he declared his intention to labor in that cause only for a certain time, and had no notion of spending his life in a skinned milk."

—Dropping buckets into empty wells.

Well, M. H. knows how the Irish people acted in the war—how those that remained at home, remained as quiet as beasts of burden; and how those who fought at all fought for their enemies, and died as a fool died;

—and have thousands upon thousands here in America looked and listened eagerly across the sea for one sign of life, one breath or whisper of national resolve—prepared and eager, in that event, to aid the movement. There was no movement; nothing but vague threats and a few menacing newspaper articles; nothing to justify a movement *here*. If the Irish who live in Ireland, then love English government—it is a matter of taste—let them make much of it. If they still hate it cordially, as ever (which we believe) then the more their shame and sin to his quiet under it. Let "M. H." their understand that the individual he addresses, being now a resident of America, and of a Southern State, and having declared his intention upon oath, of becoming an American citizen, feels that he has a right and duty to interest himself in American affairs, and specifically in Southern affairs.—And so long as Ireland stays quiet and contented, he refuses to plague Ireland or to be plagued by Ireland.—If Ireland, indeed, were once up, or preparing to get up, the case would be different.

Two WAYS TO TELL A STORY.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning relates the following episode in her history:

"First he kissed me, but he only kissed the finger of this hand with where I write."

And ever since, it grew more clear and white.

Slow to world-greeting, quick with, "Oh list!"

When the angels speak. A ring of amethyst.

I could not tell her, but I told my right.

That was the first kiss. The second was in height.

The first, and sought the forehead, and half missed.

Halting on my hair. Oh, beyond need!

That was the cream of love, which was his own crown

With which he crowned me, and I pressed.

The third upon my lips was folded down.

In perfect purple state! since when, indeed,

I have been proud, and said, "My love, my own."

And very stupidly told, too, according to our notion.

For instance, what is a "perfect purple state?"

Sur Lovengood, of Tennessee, explains a similar operation with a good deal more graphic truth and fully as much poetry, as follows:

I happened to pass next day; or course I stopped to enjoy a look at the temple, as she was mighty luvin' to me; put win arm round my neck, and tother wun what the curcingle goes round a hoss, took the "turn" on me with her left foot," and gin me a kiss. Says she, "Sutty, love, I've got sumthin' for you—a new sensashun!"—And I believed it, for I began to feel it already. My toots felt like as if minnies were nibblin' at um—a cold streak run up, and down my back like a lizard with a turkey hen after him in settin' time, and my stimmick was hot and on-satisfied like.

Geo. Howard, editor of the Southerner, has been appointed Postmaster at Tarboro', in place of David Pendleton, resigned.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—This body assembles at Richmond on Monday next, the 7th inst. The choice of U. S. Senator will probably take place at an early day thereafter.

Gen. Wm. S. Haskell, who was placed in the Kentucky Insane Asylum, some weeks ago, has recovered, and was announced to lecture, on Friday evening, at Lexington, Kentucky.

A vagabond-looking fellow, but with some wit, nevertheless, was brought before a magistrate at Toulouse, on the charge of stealing turnips. After making some droll remark, he was asked by the magistrate:

"But didn't you take the turnips found in your pocket?"

Prisoner.—Certainly not; I went to sleep in the field among the turnips, and the three you found in my pocket grew in them while I lay there, the heat of my body causing them to shoot up faster than ordinary. I steal turnips, your warden?" I'd seen the idea."

A grocer having mentioned to one of his lady customers that the submarine telegraph had broken she replied that if in their next attempt, they should grease the cable with some of his strong butter, which she had been using for some time, she thought it would impart strength to it. The grocer smiled faintly, out of compliment, but didn't see the point of the joke.

A tenant of the Carroll county (Ind.) jail, at Delphi—a Mr. Brown—has commenced a suit against the commissioners of the county, for the loss of health which he sustained while confined therein, owing to the miserably concealed nature of the jail.

They are fond of titles in the East. Among his many other high sounding titles, the King of Axes has that of "Lord of Twenty-four Umbrellas." This looks as if he had prepared himself for a long reign.

"What is the cause of that bell ringing?" inquired Peter.

"It's my deliberate conviction that some one has pulled the rope," answered Joe.

It is so dry on the Ohio, that the people along the shore have to sprinkle the river, to keep the boats from kicking up a dust.

Whose best works are most trampled upon?

Shoemaker's; because good shoes last longer than bad ones.

Those who think that money will do anything, may be suspected of doing anything for money.

A Yankee has invented a machine for extracting the quack advertisements.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In our advertising column is to be found an advertisement of this popular restorative. We know nothing of its merits save what we read, but that is sufficient particularly when we see such testimony of its efficacy as the following which we clip from the Ottawa Free Trader:

"Having tried successively sundry highly recommended 'hair tonics' on our own half denuded crown, we about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week ago we met a distinguished politician of this State whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as gray as a rat," but now boasting as fine a head of hair as one could wish.—We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by ascertaining it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next.

Rock River Democrat.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally.

Dec. 1—73-2wood—14-24

THE SELLING QUALITIES OF BERRHAYE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

QUEBEC, Canada, June 20, 1854.

WE have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us one gross.

JOHN MUSSON & CO., MONTREAL, Canada, July 1, 1854.

Send us two gross Berrhaye's Holland Bitters. We want a medicine of this kind in our market.

JOHN BIRKS & CO., Medical Hall, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

There is quite a ready sale here for your Berrhaye's Holland Bitters.

WILLSBURG, VA., Nov. 1, 1856.

Send me another box, 3 doz., Berrhaye's Holland Bitters. It is taking the lead here of all other

W. H. KIRK, See advertisement. (Dec. 1—74-14-1w.)

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

One of the largest and best Illustrated Weekly Papers of the day—an Imperial Quarto, containing forty columns of choice reading matter every week. Terms of subscription—\$2 per year.—To Clubs, 3 copies \$5, 10 copies \$15. Each subscriber will be entitled to a Gift worth from \$1 to \$500 in Gold, which will be sent immediately on receipt of the subscription money. SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.—AGENTS WANTED, Becket & Co., Publishers, Nos. 48 & 49 Moffat Building, New York. [Nov. 6.—10-4.]

A RARE OPPORTUNITY! GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!

A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than \$80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBASINES; a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seven-fives packages of NEGRO GOODS:

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

After the 26th instant, no goods will be sold for cash on delivery—for sums over \$100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

3- THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—inf.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary properties, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, or Ackee, and colored SILKS, BOMBASINES; a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Twenty-five bottles of Gray and White BLANKETS:

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

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SELLING OFF AT COST!

ON MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26TH, 1857, WE shall offer at New York cost, the most magnificent stock of DRY GOODS ever offered in Wilmington, comprising \$50,000 worth of NEONOS, SIKS, CASHMERE, DEERSKINS, CALICO, CLOTHES, BLOOMERS, BLOOMERS, SHEETINGS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, DIAPERS, &c. With the most complete general stock of DOMESTIC GOODS; all of which are bought TEN DAYS LATER than any other Wilmington merchant, which is a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. That is to say, the most price at any time is 20 per cent. above the cost price, and the same is to be paid.

WALDWIN'S Merchant Tailoring Establishment, Dec. 3d

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, consisting of about 4000 acres, and 600 acres of which are cleared, and is good for cultivation. A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of those lands. There is a good GRIST MILL with six pairs of stones. The lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on the Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.

All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber or premises.

BENJ. LANIER, 14-3m.

Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857.

SELECT SCHOOL.

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.

Oaks, Orange, N. C.

Spring Session begins January 13th.

December 4, 1857.

14-9.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE OXFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL will commence on the second Monday in January.

J. H. HORNOR, Principal.

Oxford, N. C., Dec. 3d, 1857. 73-3w—14-6t.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I S RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE FACT THAT HAVE a first class establishment in New Haven, Connecticut, to manufacture HARNESS and SADDLES, which are of beauty of workmanship and durability of material, cannot be excelled. Old Harness, Saddles and Trunks repaired at very low prices, and all worn.

JOHN W. WHITING, 14-3m.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 3d, 1857.

3- THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—inf.

SELLING OF LANDS.

3,000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT in store, and for sale in lots to suit purchaser by W. M. PITTS & CO., Auctioneers.

No. 20 Market street.

Nov. 24.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 30, 1857.

THE CHANCES OF WAR.—We do not know whether the fighting in India can be properly classed with regular or authorized warfare, governed by the laws and rules of civilized countries; but, however classed, its influences must be denouncing. We notice by the details of the capture of Delhi, that the old King, the descendant and representative of the Mogul Emperors, was captured with his relatives, some fifteen miles South of Delhi, and the relatives immediately shot—their bodies carried back to Delhi, and publicly exposed in the chief police office. This is said to be the place where a number of European females were murdered.

Such exhibitions, on both sides, cannot but degrade the feelings of all concerned, and sow the seeds of future brutalities and lawlessness. We do not question the criminality of the parties. They undoubtedly had been leaders in the insurrectionary movement, and, as such, had sanctioned brutalities for which they deserved death. But the degradation or exposure of a corpse is as useless as it is brutal. The object was, no doubt, to strike terror, and it may have done that; but it is in the nature of things that it should drive all offenders, of every grade, to desperation, and no men fight more indomitably than those who fight to the last of the halter from their own necks, nor can anything but ferocity be looked for from the people of India when they see that the Europeans practice after the same code for which they so much condemn the Sepoys.

Painful Occurrence.

Last night, somewhere in the neighborhood of twelve o'clock, a very painful occurrence took place at the corner of Second and Market streets. A gentleman named W. H. Robinson, of Philadelphia, fell from a fourth story window of the east end of the Carolina Hotel, striking on the railing of the steps leading up, on the outside to the second story, the lower story being occupied by a store. He finally lit on the pavement, and when taken up was found to have had his arm broken in two or three places, his skull fractured, and a number of other injuries. Whether he was immediately killed or not, we have not heard; certainly he did not long survive.

That his death was the consequence of his own act, and that it was done under the influence of temporary derangement, we think there is no doubt. Some gentlemen occupying a room or rooms near, heard a noise and looking out saw some one holding by the hands to the base of the window and endeavoring, apparently, to obtain a footing on the top of the blinds of the story below. Before they could move or do anything, the person, Mr. Robinson, as it appears, dropped, falling as we have stated. The door of his room was locked. It would appear as though he had raised the window with the view of throwing himself down, which he seems to have partly done, when he changed his intentions, and endeavored, but too late, to recover his life.

Mr. R. was, in some way connected with a mercantile house in Philadelphia, of high standing, but whether a partner or agent, we have not heard. He is said to have been a very well informed, gentlemanly man, although his actions indicated something of singularity, no doubt the result of that mental alienation which terminated so fatally. He was perfectly free from the influence or effects of liquor, and as yet, no cause has been assigned for the derangement, under which he committed the rash act.

Coroner Wood held an inquest this morning. The verdict of the Jury was that the deceased came to his death by jumping or falling from a window of the Carolina Hotel, for some cause unknown to the Jury.

He leaves a wife and family in Philadelphia.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

Military.

On Wednesday afternoon the German Volunteer turned out under the command of Captain Von Gahan. This really excellent Company looked remarkably well, and turned out in better numbers than they have done recently, though still less numerously than their friends could desire, or as we hope shortly to see them. We are happy to learn that the prospects of the Company are now brightening.

The Rifle Cadets, Capt. Blaney, are out to-day, and look remarkably well. Our young friends of the Cadets have grown up under our eyes, as it were, until from a Company of youths, they have risen into a body of young men, as tall and solidly in appearance as any of the older Companies of the State, while they are certainly among the best drilled.

We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to their Soiree, to be given to-night at the Mozart Hall.—It will, no doubt, be a pleasant occasion.

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

The Financial News from Europe.

England is in the midst of a financial panic. Every body is clamorous for money, and scared of not getting it. The announcement by the Vanderbilt does not amount, as yet, to a statement that the Bank of England has suspended, but merely that the restrictions upon its power of issue have been suspended by the Government. The Bank, by the act of 1844, known as Peel's Bill, is restricted to a certain issue upon securities, and all bills issued over that amount must be based upon specie, dollar for dollar, being, in effect, certificates of specie deposit. It is also prohibited from issuing bills under five pounds. These restrictions seem to have been suspended on account of the refusal of the Bank to discount at any rate of interest, which created a most unexampled panic. The action of the Government is said to have been successful in immediately allaying the excitement, and giving the assurance that all could have accommodation.

We confess ourselves unable to see how the banks can expand in the face of a drain of specie for foreign shipment, and still be able to keep on paying specie. We cannot but think that to this it must shortly come.

The panic is now a world affair—the United States have ceased to be the vortex of the whirlwind, which now removes to England, where national confidence is still firm as evinced by the high rates of Government securities. Many of the ablest financiers in England think that the weight of the pressure must soon be past over, and look for a rise in stocks and securities by the end of the year. By the way, the telegraphic despatches as published in most of the papers, say that the effect of the action of the English Government was an instantaneous panic. It should be an instantaneous cessation of the panic, as is shown by the advance in Cotton, &c.

The advice from the Continent of Europe are meagre and unsatisfactory. So far as they go, they reveal a state of things at least as bad as that known to exist in England.

The Emperor of China has officially declared war against England. Heretofore the war bore the anomalous character of a contest with Yeh, the Governor of the single province of Canton. Another disturbance of trade.

Thanksgiving Day.

To all outward appearance, yesterday might have easily been mistaken for Sunday. The streets were as quiet and business as fully suspended. The members of the different Churches attended public worship about as punctually, with their Sunday-go-to-meeting garments and faces on. If any body exceeded bounds in the Oh-joyful way, we did not see it. The whole was orderly and impressive.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina, I. O. O. F., being in session here this week, celebrated the occasion by marching in procession in company with Cape Fear Lodge and others, members of the Order, to the Methodist Episcopal Church on Front Street, where a able written lecture in exposition and defence of the principles of the order, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Asheville, N. C.

The day was wound up by a supper and ball. For the quality of the supper, it is sufficient to say that it was gotten up by Mr. Holmes, who knows how to do these things as they ought to be done. The ball or party was also, we learn, a very pleasant affair. We trust that our visitors enjoyed themselves.

Blitz gave two entertainments, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, both well attended we believe. That in the evening we know was. Some of the tricks we had seen before, perhaps, but they were so well done as to justify a repetition: others were new, and, to us, astonishing for we do not belong to that sharp class of mortals who see through everything, or those still more unreasonable ones who think it wrong to be pleased or to acknowledge it. We considered ourselves fully repaid for the time spent, and were happy to see the uncontrollable enjoyment of young America, masculine and feminine. The Signor may be seen to-day and to-morrow, both afternoon and evening.

Arrival from Europe.

HALIFAX, NOV. 28.—The steamship Fulton, with Southampton dates to the 18th November, passed Race Point this afternoon.

According to accounts brought by her, there had been several heavy failings in England since the sailing of the Vanderbilt. A general panic prevailed. Breadstuffs were dull, and the market closed with a declining tendency.

The Bank of France was discounting liberally. Consols had advanced, and the money market was easier.

Latter from California.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 28.—The steamship Daniel Webster, from Aspinwall, with the California mails and half a million of dollars in gold, arrived here to-day. The Northern Light has sailed from Havana for New York, with nearly two millions of dollars in gold.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, NOV. 27.—The steamer Africa has arrived from Liverpool with eighty-five passengers and upwards of \$300,000 in specie. Her dates are to the 14th, same as the Vanderbilt.

Statistical Elections.

COLUMBIA, S. C., NOV. 27.—The first ballot for U. S. Senator to-day, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Butler, resulted unsuccessfully. Hammond 61; Pickens 34; Jas. Clement 23; John S. Preston 23—no election.

Scott, the party charged with mail robbery, was convicted to-day.

Mr. Smith's Address.

We read with much satisfaction the Address of our gifted townsmen Moody B. Smith, Esq., before the Literary Societies of Davidson College. It abounds in wholesome counsel and just views of the right courses of life, embellished with classical allusions and poetical quotations. It is handsomely printed, and comes from the press of the Journal office, in this city. We could wish it a wide circulation and an attentive perusal by the young.—*Commercial.*

Arrival of the Squire of the Olden Time.

There flourished for many years in a certain village in the good state of Tennessee, an eccentric fellow who rejoiced in the name of Peter Izard. For many years he filled the important office known in various parts of the Union as Magistrate, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace. The following is a sample of Izard's mode of proceeding:

A gentleman by the name of McMurrain was riding through C——, where his horse lost a shoe. For replacing it, the blacksmith, whose name was Enos Billo, charged the black sum of an eagle—or rather two sovereigns. Naturally indignant, our traveller refused to pay such an exorbitant demand, and he was arrested at the suit of the son of Vulcan.

There being no other resource, Mr. McMurrain was escorted to the magistrate's office, back of the bar.

After being introduced into the most august presence of the Squire, and the charge stated, the following dialogue occurred:

Well, sir, what is your name?

McMurrain, sir.

Hump, McMurrain—no other name?

John McMurrain, sir.

No, Mr. McMurrain no—alias?

Of course I have not, sir—I have no need of one.

Where do you live, Mr. Carrion?

My name ain't Carrion—I tol you it is McMurrain.

Well, Mr. Merton, did you make any bargain for your horse?

No, sir.

Then, Mr. Burton, you acted, sir—excuse me—like a fool?

I don't come here to be insulted, sir, and no man shall talk so to me! cried poor Mac.

I know, you did not, Mr. Fulto—keep silence, on I'll fine you—you acted, sir, don't contradict me, like a perfect fool; let this be a warning, sir, never to trust such a scoundrel as Enos Billo, the smith, further than you can sling a bull by the tail! (to the plaintiff) I mean you—you tail skunk! You would steal the copper of your dear master's eye, you poor, no soul hog.

The sentence of this court is, that you Enos Billo, have two dimes for your work, which is all that it is worth, and if you say another word I'll knock you down. Clear this court!

Fully satisfied with this verdict, and highly amused by his adventure, Mac went on his way.

THE LOCATION OF A LOVER'S HEART.

The position of the heart is supposed to be tolerably well understood, and yet there is a difference of opinion about the matter. The tragic actor who, as he rolls the "r" with the horse, rattle of a horse-fiddler, exclaims—“This heart—r-r-r!”

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Clear this court!

Fully satisfied with this verdict, and highly amused by his adventure, Mac went on his way.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 24th.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, brings later Mexican dates. Mexico is in a distressed condition. The country is supposed to be the eve of another revolution, having for its object the restoration of Santa Anna.

The Tennessee brings 23 political exiles, including

ex-President Salas.

From St. Domingo.

NEW YORK, NOV. 24th.—Later advice from St. Domingo state that the partisans of Baez were still holding Samana, and were well provisioned and prepared for a long siege. An additional force was about to be despatched against them.

We learn that we were mistaken in stating that a negro man was killed at the time of the recent accident on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. A negro man, a train hand, was severely injured, having one leg broken, and the other much lacerated, but is said to be now doing well, and may recover.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

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